

**TRADE DIRECTORY.**

BANKS—Bloomfield Savings Institution, Liberty Street; Newark Savings Institution, 800 feet and 8th Street; Newark.

BALLOONS—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield.

CARPETS—Wm. N. Randall, 73 Broad Street, Newark.

CARRIAGES—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue.

DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, ETC.—E. E. Marsh, Bryant Street, Bloomfield.

DYER—W. P. Doty & Co., 149 Broad Street; W. V. Snyder, Co., 737 and 739 Broad Street; I. E. Lyon & Co., cor. Jew and Broad Streets; Newark.

FLOWERS—John Haubach, cor. Madison and Main Streets, Newark.

FURNITURE—Martin R. Dennis & Co., 730 Broad Street, Newark.

PROFESSIONALS—Bloomfield—Daniel H. Paul, Glenwood Avenue, Newark; Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street, Newark.

GROCERIES—Bloomfield—John G. Keyler, Glenwood Avenue, Newark; Daniel H. Paul, Glenwood Avenue, Newark; Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street, Newark.

HABERDASHERIES—Bloomfield—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

HAWKS—J. H. Way, Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street, Newark.

INSURANCE—County Mutual Insurance Co., Liberty Street, Bloomfield.

LAW OFFICES—Franklin, Frank.

MEATS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—E. E. Heekel, Washington St.; W. J. Madison, Broad St.; Bloomfield.

DRUGS—John A. Wissner, Franklin, Bloomfield.

PINAS—J. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn.

PLUMBERS—A. C. Smith, 73 Broad Street; A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

PRINTING—Record Office, Broad Street.

STATIONERY—E. E. Marsh, Broad St., Bloomfield.

STOLES, ETC.—T. Hayes, Glenwood Ave. A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.

UNDERTAKING—John G. Keyler, Glenwood Avenue; Daniel H. Paul, Glenwood Avenue; Bloomfield.

THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD  
Editor of the Post Office of Bloomfield, N. J., as second class mail matter.

**Bloomfield Record.**

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MARCH 23, 1882.

A commendable interest in the welfare of the Schools was shown by many of our citizens at the Annual School Meeting on Tuesday night and it is earnestly to be hoped that this will be sustained.

The expedient of having separate primary schools for each of the different sections of the town, in order to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Primary Department as at present accommodated, is an excellent one.

It much better that the little children should have the schools near their homes. For the larger scholars, however, it is more desirable that the schools should be at a distance, for many of them are thus forced to take needed exercise which they would otherwise neglect.

On Tuesday evening Dr. W. H. White was elected as School Trustee to succeed the Rev. A. C. Frissell and Mr. John Sherman was re-elected to his position. Mr. Frissell, we are informed, had found at the time of his election two years ago that his duties in his New York engagements were encroaching upon the time necessary to be devoted to the school work and it was only at the urgent solicitation of his friends that he consented to serve for another term. His regular duties have still further impeded during the past two years and he was not a candidate for re-election at Tuesday night's meeting. Mr. Frissell has now been a Trustee of the Schools for ten years and during that time has given to them much active service and thoughtful attention. When he entered upon the duties of his office the Schools were in an inefficient and very unsatisfactory condition. Since that time they have been brought up to their present high degree of improvement and much of this has been due to his earnest and constant effort. The community will not be wanting in a feeling of gratitude to Mr. Frissell for his long, faithful and valuable services.

**THE MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.**  
The U. S. Senate passed last week an appropriation of \$20,000 to the Monmouth Battle Monument fund. Senator McPherson has kindly sent us a copy of the Congressional Record containing a report of the proceedings. In the course of his appeal for the appropriation Senator McPherson said:

Mr. President, an eminent English statesman has wisely said that a people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worth to be remembered by posterity.

In every period of human history it has been one of the noblest characteristics of national pride to emulate great deeds and prominent victories by monumental evidence of appreciation and consecrated emblems of patriotic glory. Greece added as much to her fame by the genius of her artists and the taste of her people in monumental works of art as made by the heroic valor of her great soldiers, and the grandeur and wisdom of her philosophes of her scholars, her poets, and her orators.

Athenians, two thousand hundred years before our era, raised forth in divine excellence of art and monumental skill the Parthenon, with temples and statues given over from the Acropolis to the glittering wings of the birds they were so arranged as to lift up their bright skies a congress of forms dazzling in pure marble, wrought into familiar semblance to shroud forth for all the world to see, the grandeur of the measures to her statuary and her heroes.

Axum, an improvement in chiseled painting upon stone and other picture is announced, consisting in a process of coloring or painting photographs and other pictures, so as not only to increase the beauty, but to cause them to resemble oil paintings.

Accompany to French investigations graphite is always found in malleable castings.

It is remarked by the Scientific American that, in spite of the 2,000 patents on car couplings, there is yet an unsatisfied demand for an automatic coupler.

The Board of Education of Port Huron, Mich., has bought fifty leather straps, measuring two by twelve inches, for use in punishing pupils.

Memory is the cabinet of imagination, of reason, the treasury of thought, and the council chamber of conscience, and the council chamber of thought—*Bosil*.

From the proudest days of her refinement to our own, the United States has so submitted to the world for monumental bid—by as the United States lies in Washington, where our history, our statesmen, and our character seem to culminate, we have commenced one monumental record of the past. Let it be continued, but let us remember that we should have had no Capitol and no Washington, indeed no country, to command the admiration of mankind but for our revolutionary battles.

This fact is not generally known, perhaps, that the famous Krupp guns, of the heavier sort, consist of a steel body strengthened by hoops, the thirty and one-half centimeters guns having three tiers of hoops; those of twenty-six and twenty-four have two, and the remainder one tier. The interior of the body, or the bore of the gun, being the part subjected to the greatest wear and tear, becomes rapidly worn out, and, hitherto, it has been found necessary after—at the very most—one thousand rounds have been fired, to melt up the whole gun, on account of the damaged condition of the bore, although the outer parts of the piece were practically as good and sound as at first. Since, however, the construction of these outer hoops is very costly, the plan has lately been originated of localizing the melting operation; this is accomplished by heating the body of the piece with a cold preparation of carbonic acid, which contracts it to such an extent that the hoop, expanded at the same time by the application of heat, can be easily removed. Every desired advantage is gained by this arrangement.

The manufacture of an improved kind of material for stucco-plaster, etc., is now extensively carried on at Heidelberg, Germany, the article being remarkable for the rapidity with which it sets, its lightness, strength and polish. It is made of impure gypsum, three parts of which are ground together with one part of lime-calcite, nine parts of this mixture being ground together with one part of coke. The material is then heated and stirred, without the addition of water, at a temperature of 248° Fahr., and as soon as the water of crystallization of the gypsum has been expelled, the temperature is raised to five hundred degrees, the product being a gray powder; this, while "setting" in a pure state in four to five minutes, can be made to harden after six or eight hours by the addition of water in which some glue has been dissolved. By comparative plaster of Paris requires a much longer period to dry than this new article. After the latter has been given a coat of oil, it is said to hold color very well.

Experiments have been successfully made by Austrian engineers, with a new system of blasting rocks under water without drilling. The chief feature of this system is to employ a hollow cylinder, like a gas pipe, and to place the dynamite cartridge, not as hitherto in a hole bored into the rock to be blasted, but in the cylinder in question; the cartridge only touches the surface of the rock which it is desired to shatter. The explosion of the dynamite is effected by means of electricity, and the effect is said to be greater than with the usual cartridge in a hole bored in the rock. The rock is shattered into fragments so small that a fair stream is able to wash them away without delay, whereas in the case of gunpowder the rock is only split up into blocks, more or less large, and troublesome to remove. This new method of operation will, it is calculated, effect a saving of some forty percent, as compared with the old.

Quirks an ingenious apparatus has been devised for cooling and suspending apparatus—the plan, in this case, consisting briefly, in the employment of a rotating cylinder mounted upon suitable supporting rollers, and having its interior subdivided so that one compartment may be filled with a refrigerating compound, while air may be driven through the other part, so as to pass through or over the cold surfaces, and thus have its heat abstracted. It may pass over or through line, line water, or other material for freezing it from carbonic acid and other impurities, and it may be returned into the room to be used over again. The air is caused to circulate by the movement of a rotary fan blower or other air forcing apparatus, this being driven by means of a clock-work or other appropriate mechanism—drawing the air into the room, passing it through the cylinder, and returning it to the room again.

Tax sulphide of calcium seems destined to play an important part in the production of instantaneous photographic pictures by any light, whether feeble, even by gaslight, with a pinhole stop, this result being attained by incorporating finely divided sulphide of calcium with the emulsion itself. In the experiment which developed this interesting fact, the luminosity set up by the momentary exposure of the phosphorescent film to light, feeble though it might be to the eye, proved sufficiently powerful to gradually impress the particles of silver bromide that the pupils, not being far enough advanced to be removed to a higher class, had to be kept in another class-room and another teacher secured. Mr. James Davison, a resident of West End, suggested the establishment of a primary school in his neighborhood, which was much needed and which would in a measure relieve the pressure upon the Center School. Mr. Smith upon the subject, referred the matter to the District-clerk, Mr. W. A. Baldwin, who stated that he had no report made up, as yet, for the year did not end until July, but would endeavor to the best of his knowledge to answer any inquiries of Mr. Smith on any definite matter. Mr. Smith advised that some of the departments were overcrowded and of the seating want of teachers, and said that if the Trustees were not so reticent but would take the people into their confidence it would be easier for them to get preparations to carry on the schools. Mr. Smith's report was applauded. Mr. Baldwin stated that the thirteen teachers were employed, at an annual salary of \$1,000, and were teaching constantly to make up the number of students. The company remained to a late hour and beyond doubt this, the first Japanese bazaar and tea-party, was a perfect success.

Mr. Benj. Haskell, son of Leonard, accidentally shot himself in the head, finding a rifle that had been given him to load but lost, since Dr. White called and dressed the wound, which, although of a painful character, was not dangerous and it is hoped he may be soon recovered.

At the special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club held on Wednesday evening resolutions of sympathy for Bergt, Mason and family and a petition for his release were unanimously adopted.

The subjects announced for Rev. Mr. Harcourt's services tomorrow are: In the morning, "Marching Orders;" in the evening, "A Bridal Reception."

Mr. Arthur Spragg's new building on Glenwood Avenue is assuming shape and will soon be in its way to completion.

Mr. J. Newton has purchased the property now owned by Mr. Calmes on Glenwood Avenue.

Sweet Sapona, a new soap, both wash, is gaining a wonderful popularity. It has the recommendation of the president of the New Jersey State Dental Association, together with forty other New Jersey dentists.

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ADVOCATED FOR THE DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS

AT THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING—THE OVER-CROWDED CONDITION OF THE PRESENT QUARTERS OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—A REMEDY ONE OF URGENT NECESSITY—ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The meeting for the election of two School

Trustees refused to buy on account of the price being too high. Mr. John Maxfield stated that the lot from the owner and beside, they did not care about locating a school where there was so much swamp, which would subject the scholars and teachers to malaria and chills-and-fevers.

Mr. Russell replied, "There is no malaria in West End." (Laughter.) Mr. Maxfield said

"That is the place we are looking for," and stated further that the Schools were in the best condition they had ever been in and almost equal to any in the State, and that it was the aim and desire to make them rank with the best.

Following the speech of Mr. Maxfield, Mr. Smith moved that the Board of Education establish a committee to consider the possibility of locating a school where there was no swamp, which would subject the scholars and teachers to malaria and chills-and-fevers.

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